Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865. Vol 38: No. 17

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apr11:'65-1y

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

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August 19th, 1864.—tf.

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Office one door south of the "Mengel House."—Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.—Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

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C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
Office in the Bank, Bedford, Pa.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-1y.

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I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woodberry, Pa., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

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DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

UNION HOTEL,
VALENTINE STECKMAN, Proprietor,
WEST PITT STREET, BEDFORD PA., (formerly the Globe Hotel.) The public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. [ap'r 64.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENRDICT
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

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PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

Select Poetry.

The following lines from the N. Y. *Tribune*, coming as they do, just after the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's entire army, are exceedingly appropriate:

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

Bad luck to the man who is sober to-night!
He's a cowld-hearted *bodhagh*, or sayeret Secesher,
Whose heart for the Ould Flag has never been right,
An' who takes in the fame of his country no pleasure.
Och, murther! will none o' yez hould me, my dears!
Or it's out o' me shkin wid delight I'll be jampin';
Wid me eyes swimmin' round in the happiest tears,
An' the heart in me breasht like a piston-rod thumpin!

Musha, glory to God! for the news you have sint,
Wid your own purty fisht, Mister President Linkin!
An' may God be around both the bed and the tint
Where our bully boy Grant does his atin' an' thinkin'!
Even Stanton, to-night, we'll confess he was right,
Whon he played the ould scratch wid our *have-you-his-carkiss;*
An' to gallant "Phil Sherry" we'll dhrink wid delight!
On whose bright plume o' fame not a spot o the dark is.

Let the chapels be open, the althars illumed,
An' the mad bells ring out from aich turret an' shteeple.
Let the chancels wid flowers be adorned and perfumed,
While the *Sogarths*—God bless 'em—give thanks for the people!
For the city is ours that "Mac" sought from the start,
An' our boys through the streets 'Hail Columbia' are yellin'.
An' there's Payce in the air, and there's Pride in the heart,
An' our Flag has a fame that no tongue can be tellin'.

To the *dioul* wid the shoddy contractors, an' all
Them gold speculators, whose pie is now 'humble!'
The cost o' beef, praities an' whiskey will fall,
An' what more could we ax—for the rints, too, will tumble?
On the boys who survive, fame an' pinsions we'll press,
Every orphan the war's med, a home we'll decree it;
An' aich soldier's young sweetheart shall have a new dhress,
That will tickle her hayro, returnin' to see it!

Oh, land o' thrue freedom! oh, land of our love,
Wid your ginerous welcome to all who but seek it—
May your stars shine as long as the twinklers above,
An' your fame be so grand that no mortal can shpeak it!
All the winds o' the world as around it they blow,
No banner so glorious can wake into motion;
An' wid Payce in our own land, you know we may go,
Just to settle some thriflin' accounts o'er the ocean!

So come, my own Eileen! come Nora and Kate,
Come Michael an' Pat, all your Sunday duds carry;
We'll give thanks in the chapel, an' do it in sthate,
An' we'll pray for the sowls o' poor Murtagh an' Larry.
Woe's me! in the black swamps before it they shleep
But the good God to-night—whose true faith they have cherished—
His angels will send o'er the red fields a-shweep,
In aich cowld ear to breathe—'Not in vain have you perished!'

So bad luck to the man who is sober to-night!
He's a cowld-ncarted *bodhagh*, or sayeret Secesher,
Whose heart for the Ould Flag has niver been right,
An' who takes in the fame of his country no pleasure!
Och, murther! will none o' yez hould me, me dears!
For its out o' me shkin, I'm afeard, I'll be jumpin;
Wid my eyes shwimmin' round in the happiest tears,
An' the heart in me breasht like a piston rod thumpin'!

Miscellaneous.

A NEW HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

When Buckle, the profound English scholar, the patient investigator of scientific truths the enthusiastic student of history, lay dying in a foreign land, the victim of excessive intellectual labor, his last words were, in the delirium of his fever, "My book! Oh, my book!" There is something indescribably sad and touching in this death-wail over an unfinished work which had absorbed the whole strength of his manhood through each successive year. We all read with admiring reverence of the devotion, the elaborate preparation, the untiring industry with which he had given up his days to his "History of English Civilization."

Few of us dreamed that in our country there was a singularly modest, silent, unwearying scholar who, before Buckle conceived his undertaking, had sat down to the composition of a work which the English historian's literary achievement, had it been completed, would have formed but a partial segment. Amos Dean, L. L. D., af Albany, has for more than twenty years been engaged in writing a history of civilization, of a scope and comprehensiveness of design beside which the efforts of Buckle and Guizot dwindle into comparative insignificance. Mr. Dean is now a man, I should say, of at least fifty-five years, but as hale and vigorous as one just entered on his prime.

For nearly twenty years he practiced law in the city of Albany, and while young compiled his standard work on medical jurisprudence, but for the last decade he has taken the active management of the Albany Law School, where he has delivered from one to two lectures a day. He was elected some years ago chancellor and professor of history in the University of Iowa, but resigned the execution of his appointed task. During nearly all this time he had been reading, studying and collecting authorities for the literary undertaking to which he had consecrated his life. For the last ten years, denying himself the pleasures of society and shunning the allurements of office, he has devoted on an average eight hours of every weekday to the completion of his plan. Discarding any particular theory to which to bend his facts, he early decided in his own judgment, that the great principles lying at the foundation of all historical development, are included in what may be termed the six elements of humanity. These are, according to his division: 1, Industry; 2, Religion; 3, Government; 4, Society; 5, Philosophy; 6, Art.

According to this simple but all-comprehending method, he has pursued his labors with a quiet energy, an enthusiastic and patient devotion, a continuous industry, which are the sure exponents of a strong mind and an earnest purpose. He has appropriated a large share of his income to the purchase of books with direct reference to his great work and he now has one of the finest private historical collections in our country. Most of his authorities were imported from England and I saw on his shelves some rare volumes from the library of the lamented Buckle.

Mr. Dean has now completed his "History of Civilization," with the exception of interpolating such additions as the historic researches of the last twenty years have developed in regard to the early civilization of the East, and such modifications as scientific discoveries have made in the social and industrial aspects of modern times.

His great work closes with France and England as the two countries where the highest civilization had been attained, and when published must fill twelve or more volumes. It would seem that this is one of the most exhaustive histories ever written, and the literary world will wait impatientiy for it's appearance. It will form a complete register of the world's progress, and place the name of its author in the front rank of historians.

L. J. BIGELOW.

Watertown, March 13, 1865.

A REBEL GIRL ON UNION.

The following letter was captured among the effects of Hood's army, so the story goes. There is a good deal of music in it:

NASHVILLE, Jan. 29, 1865.

DEAR BROTHER TOM. I wrote to you some six months ago, and feel quite uneasy about you, as not a line has reached me since your letter last June. I now repeat to you that matters and things are getting worse every day. You will be astonished to hear that your friends of the female denomination are dropping off every day. Yes, dropping off, too as willing victims into the arms of the ruth[illegible] unconquerable, who used to parade that large Beauregard breastpin, and who used to sing "Maryland, my Maryland," with so much pathos, was married some four months ago to a Federal with but one bar on his shoulder. Sallie, who used to sleep with the "Bonny Blue Flag" under her pillow, who looked daggers and pistols at the invaders, who would not speak to her schoolmates, N——and C——, because they received and treated Federal officers with due politeness, she too is gone—yes, married to a federal officer with two bars! Sue, the historical one, who carried the glittering stiletto in her belt, who was going to imitate Charlotte Corday and assassinate somebody for her country's sake, she, too, has gone the way of all flesh, and married an officer with that detestable eagle on his shoulder. And now, pull out your handkerchief, and prepare for the worst, my poor brother Tom. Your old sweetheart, Anna, the one to whom you dedicated your sweetest verses, and whose melodious voice so often mingled with yours in days of yore, who defied both generals and the whole Fifteenth Army Corps, who was sent first South then North, but upon whose rebeilious temperament no climaterial change could have the least influence, she, too, has hauled down the stars and bars, and is about to surrender at discretion. I should not have believed this, but to convince myself I passed her house the other night with a gentleman who protects us during your absence, on purpose to find out the state of her political sentiments from her musical programme.

Take it like a man, Tom! for I must tell you that I heard very distinctly the words of "*Rally Round the Flag,*" and "*The Union Forever,*" sung in her best style, with a glorious tenor voice mingling with it.

Poor brother Tom! You know I considered her always the Gibralter of the South, and now, when she surrenders, I must think that the Confederacy has gone up. You had better come home immediately and look to your interests in that quarter, as perhaps, it may not be too late yet to produce a favorable change in your suit. Tell the boys down in Dixie if they do not return soon they will not find a single girl or widow below conscript age in these parts, as the watchword now seems to be "*Sauve qui peut,*" which means, "Marry who you can." My principles are unchanged, and I am as true to the South as ever. We have a captain boarding with us *merely* by way of protection, who appears to be *rather* a clever fellow for a Federal. He takes a sly glance at me at the table sometimes, but of course I do not return it. You know me too well for that. Let me hear from you soon, and believe me, ever,

Your loving sister, MARIE.

P. S. I. Do you think it would be a violation of my Southern principles to take an occasional ride for my health with the captain: He has such a nice horse and buggy. You know there can be no possible harm in that.

P. S. II. That impertinent fellow actually squeezed my hand as he helped me out of the buggy this evening. We had such a delightful ride. I want you to come home and protect me, Tom, as I don't like to live this way much longer.

P. S. III. If ever I should marry a Yankee (but you know my principles too well for that,) I would do it merely as the humble instrument to avenge the wrongs of my poor oppressed country. Little peace should he find by day or by night; thorns should be planted in his couch; his dreams should be of Holofernes, and my dry goods bill as long as the Internal Revenue Law.

P. S. IV. Come home, brother Tom, and take the amnesty oath for two months or thereabouts. I want to tell you a secret! On due consideration, I have come to the determination to make a martyr of myself! Yes, brother Tom, I am going to marry the captain on patriotic principles. MARIE.

J. Q. ADAMS ON THE TRAGEDY OF OTHELLO.

When John Quincy Adams was President, he was traveling incog. through New York State; and never having seen Chancellor Kent, concluded to give him a call. He reached his honse quite late in the evening, and without sending up his name was ushered into the library, where the Chancellor was busy reading. He looked up from his book, requested the unknown visitor to be seated, and resumed reading. After looking around for a few minutes, the President addressed the Chancellor, and the following conversation ensued:

"I see you have a great many books here," said the President.

"Yes."

"I see you have Shakspeare" said the President; "have you ever read it?"

"Yes."

"Do you know the moral of Othello?"

"Certainly; every one knows the moral of Othello," said the Chancellor.

"What is it?"

"Why, to beware jealousy, etc."

"No, sir, you are wrong."

"What is it then?" said the Chancellor, greatly surprised.

"The moral of Othello," said the President, "is that a white woman must not marry a black man."

At a doctrine so novel, and a moral so original, the Chancellor concluded that his visitor was an escaped lunatic so he ran to the door, calling, "William! (his son) come up here there is a crazy man in my room." As soon as John Quincy could sufficiently control his laughter to speak, he introduced himself, and the Chancellor then had some doubts as to his sanity.

A GEORGIA WEDDING.

The preacher was prevented from taking his part in the ceremony, and a newly created justice of the peace, who chanced to be present, was called upon to officiate in his place. The good man's knees began to tremble, for he had never tried the knot, and did not know where to begin. He had no "Georgia Justice," or any other book from which to read the marriage service. The company was arranged in a semi-circle, every one bearing a tallow candle. He thought over everything he had learned, even to

"Thirty days hath September,
April, [illegible]"

but all in vain. he could recollect nothing that suited the occasion. A suppressed titter ran over the room admonished him that he must proceed with something, and in the agony of desperation he began—

"Know all men by these presents that I"—here he paused and looked up to the ceiling, when an audible voice in the corner of the room was heard to say:

"He is drawing a deed to a tract of land," and they all laughed.

"In the name of God, amen!" he began again, only to hear another voice in a loud whisper say:

"He's making his will, thought he could not live long, he looks so very bad."

"Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray,"—was the next essay, when some erudite gentleman remarked:

"He is not dead but sleepeth."

"Oh, yes! oh, yes!" he continued.

Some person out of doors sung out, "Come into court!" and the laughter was general.

The bride was near fainting, and the Squire was not far from it; being an indefatigable man, however, he began again.

"To all and singular, the Sher—"

"Let's run; he is going to levy on us," said two or three at once.

Here a gleam of light flashed across the face of the Squire. He ordered the bride and groom to hold up their hands, and in a solemn voice said:

"You, and each of you, do solemnly swear, in the presence of this company, that you will perform toward each other all and singular, the functions of husband and wife, as the case may be, to the best of your knowledge and ability, so help you God?"

"Good as wheat!" exclaimed the father of the bride.—*Stanford Advocate.*

CUNNING DEVICES OF YE BOUNTY JUMPER.

A notorious bounty jumper named W. F. Southgate, with a whole directory full of aliasses, was arrested the other day in Allegheny, and lodged for safe keeping in the Girard House, until he could be sent to Columbus, O,, for trial. On Friday morning, just as he was leaving the guard room for the railroad depot, the guard discovered that he had made ample arrangements to effect his escape. By some means he had secured a bottle of vitriol, some of which he had applied to the hobbles around his ankles; also the chain connecting his handcuffs, thus weakening them so as to render it quite easy for him to break them. He was also supplied with a small steel saw, which was discovered in the lining of his cap, and which was intended to saw the irons off after having effected his escape. In addition to this, he had a bottle of chloroform and a flask of drugged liquor, intending to stupify the guard, and thus enable him to carry out his plans without fear of being interrupted. But the "best laid plans o' men and mice gang aft aglee," and the discovery of his preparations, blasted all Southgate's hopes. He was promptly secured in new irons, and on Saturday was started for Columbus.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

A GREAT many men whom the tyrannical rebel conscription has for three years driven from the face of day and forced to hide and skulk like felons, assured by the presence of the Union forces and the Star Spangled Banner, have ventured once more to show themselves among their fellows.

Humors of the Day.

EPITAPH ON A SMOKER—My pipe's out.

A "DISH" IN SEASON—Irish stew.

EPITAPH ON A POULTERER—A gone gooser.

EPITAPH ON A PLOWBOY—Only a clod.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—The railway whistle.

WHAT is the most pleasant music in a ball room? That made by *belles*.

THE seriousness of a young girl is rarely so innocent as her fun.

THE cooks of splendid households are given rather to feed upon us than to fe ed us.

MAY not a bird which sleeps upon the wing be said to occupy a feather bed.

The price of eggs is high, but the hens must get an on-nest living.

FIGURATIVELY speaking, a woman may be said to XL when she is forty.

IF you would find a great many faults, be on the look out. If you would find them in still greater abundance, be on the look in.

A barnacle-nosed old fellow gave as a reason for taking his liquor clear, that since the flood, water had always tasted of sinners.

THE most disagreeable two legged animal known, is a little great man, and the next, a little great man's factotum and friend.

A POLITE philosopher once thanked a lady who had been singing to a party for an hour by saying, "Madam you have wasted our time most charmingly."

AN English paper advertises "a piano for sale by a lady about to cross the channel, in an oak case with carved legs."

MR. MOORE, who derived his pedigree from Noah, explained it in this manner:—Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham, and one more."

MEN of genius make the best husbands. A fool has too much opinion of his own dear self and too little of women to be easily governed.

"FAIX," said a humorous Irishman the other day in the petroleum diggings, "ye may call Ameriky a continent if you plaze, but to my thinkin' it's a beautiful oil-land" (island.

"I WONDER," said a woman of humor, "why my husband and I quarrel so often? for we agree uniformly on one point—he wishes to be master and so do I."

AN Irish guide told a tourist, who wished for the reason why echo was always of the feminine order, "that may be it was because she had always the last word."

NEVER marry a clever woman. The reason why is self evident—she is sure to turn out not a better half merely, but in fact a masterpiece.

ENCHANTRESSES.—With the Egyptians, the enchanters were only learned men. With us [illegible] are the cunning tresses.

"MOTHER can't I go and get my daguerreotype taken?" "No, I guess it isn't worth while." "Well, then, you might let me go and have a tooth pulled, I never get to go anywhere."

THE following letter was written by a young lady:

"Dear Kuzzen: We is well, and mother's got the his Terrix; brother Tom has got the Hupin Kof, and sister Ann has got a babee, and I hope these few lines will find you injoying the same. Rite sune. Your affectunate kuzzen."

AN awkward man, attempting to carve a goose, dropped it on the floor. "There now!" exclaimed his wife, "we've lost our dinner." "Oh no my dear!" answered he it's safe, I have got my foot on it."

AN Ohio politician was boasting in a public speech, that he could bring an argument to a pint as quick as any other man. "You can bring a quart to a pint a good deal quicker." replied a Kentucky editor.

POETICAL.—Mr. Hunt in his lecture on common law, remarked, "that a lady when she married lost her personal identity—her distinctive character; and was like a dewdrop swallowed up by a sunbeam."

MISERABLE PEOPLE.—Young ladies with new bonnets rainy sundays, and dresses playing dip, dip at every step. A witness in a bribery case. A smoking nephew on a visit to an anti-smoking aunt. A young doctor, who has just cured his first patient and has no prospect of another. A star actress with her name in small type on a bill.

A CONTRABAND, undertaking to find a situation for her daughter in Cincinnati, insisted upon said daughter's being instructed. Upon being requested to indicate what kind of accomplishments she was desirous of having hopeful daughter possess, she said, "De gal must be learned de piano and painting, any how, and mebbe arter while readin' and ritin'."

A GERMANTOWN tavern-keeper, who was talking boastingly about his customers, said of one of them:—"He is the most regular man in Germantown; he comes here and gets drunk every Saturday, and has done so for ten years, except when his mother died, and then he came on Sunday. It is a grand thing to be punctual."

IT is related of Jonah, that when he took up his quarters in the whale's belly, he wrote home to his father to come down immediately as he had discovered a splendid opening for the oil business. The next day he telegraphed to the old gentleman as follows: "Father, don't come. I'm badly sucked in. Plenty of oil, but no market!" This is the first of fishal account historians give us of the oil business.

IRISH PROVERBS.—Men of straw don't make the best bricks. It's a narrow bed that has no turning. When money is sent flying out of the window, it's poverty that comes in at the door. The pig that pleases to live must live to please. One man may steal a hedge, whereas another daren't even as much as look at a horse. Short rents make long friends: and it holds good equally with your landlord and your clothes. Money makes the gentleman, and the want of it the blackguard.—When wise men fall out, then rogues come by what is not their own.

SWEARING FOR THE FAMILY.—A returned Chinese missionary relates the following anecdote, showing the caution of the Chinese. He says:

During one of our examinations for candidates for baptism at Ngukang, I observed that one woman and some three or four young people had the same surname. This circumstance led to the following conversation between myself and one of the young men:

"I observe you alf have the same surname. Are you members of the same family?" I inquired.

"Yes," one replied; "this is mother, and these are my brothers."

"Where is your father?" I inquired.

"He is at home attending to his business."

"Does he approve of your embracing Christianity?"

"Yes; he is entirely willing."

"Why does not your father himself become a Christian?"

"He says it would not do for all the family to embrace Christianity."

"And why," I asked with some curiosity, "does he think so?"

"He says that if we all become Christians our heathen neighbors will take advantage of that circumstance to impose upon us."

"How will they do that?" I inquired.

"Christians are not allowed to swear or fight, and father says that when our wicked neighbors ascertain that we have embraced Christianity, they will proceed at once to curse us and maltreat us. Hence, father says to us, "You may all become Christians, but I must remain a heathen, so as to retaliate on our bad neighbors. You can go to meeting and worship, but I must stay at home to do the cursing and fighting for the family."

It is supposed that the answer and excuse were satisfactory.

"A BIG THING ON ICE."—One evening in the second dog-watch, we heard Fin Butterfield, an old Greenland "blubber-hunter," spinning one of his hawser-laid yarns, and we listened just long enough to hear of the best "time" ever made on any course in the world.

"Ye see, shipmates, 'bout fifty miles due west from Uppernavik, down there in the Greenland sea, we struck a big bull-whale; and the old lubber, instead of takin' dead to win'ard, as a struck whale orter, he went straight to leeward toward a big floe fifteen miles across, and smooth as a big lookin'-glass.

"Ole bull took us in end forty-three mile an hour, and went slap under the floe, takin' the boat under after him."

"And all hands in her, Fin?"

"Thunder! no. D'ye s'pose we were goin to be drowned to please that old whale?—When the boat went under we all jumped on the ice, cut right across it W. N. W., got to the other side first, and when the boat popped out all hands jumped in again, hauled up to the old lubber, and turned him up with our lances!"

CONUNDRUMS.—Why may carpenters reasonably believe there is no such thing as stone? Because they never *saw* it.

Why is an unserviceable gun like an office-holder? Because it kicks mightily when discharged.

Why is a married man like a candle? Because he goes out at night when he ought not to.

Why should the highest apple on a tree be a good one? Because its a tip-top apple.

What clothing should lawyers wear? Chancery suits.

THE Duke of Roquelaure was anything but beautiful. Meeting one day a very ugly country squire who had business at the court, the duke introduced him to the king, saying that he lay under the weightiest obligations to the gentleman. The king graciously accorded to the squire the desired favor, and then asked Roquelaure what was the nature of his obligations to the other. "Ah, sire, without this dog, I should be the ugliest man in your majesty's dominions," was the answer.

MR. Vallandigham refuses to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio. Sensible.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for MAY TERM, 1st Monday, 1st day, A. D. 1865:

James C. Devore, (Foreman,) Wilson Johnson, Franklin Diehl, Benjamin Hines, Jesse Wright, Daniel K. Barley, Amos Harbaugh, Jacob Koontz, W. W. Laney, Samuel Burger, William Winegardner, Daniel Clark, John Krell, Henry Fluck, Samuel James, William Gorsuch, Jacob Semler, William Dunlap, John Alsip, Jacob Stuft, Harry Drollinger, Daniel Swartzwelder, Daniel Fetter.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term:

Henry Shaffer, Geo. W. Gump, Samuel Steel, Alvey Boylan, Frederick Schnably, Henry Cook, Rudolph Hoover, John Yont (of Jac), John Hughes, William Crisman, William Lingenfelter, David Evans, William Keyser, A. W. Mower, Jacob C. Albright, Samuel Bossler, Isaac Iams, Adam Zembower, Geo. Hartle, Henry Fluck, Geo. W. Bowser, William Lowry, Joseph Mars, Daniel Staler, Amos M. Berkhimer, Adam Geller, Isaac Earnest, Henry Whetstone, John W. Crisman, Thos. Gillam, Jr., Bartley Hughes, Joseph Foller, Isaac Tharp, William Elder, Joseph Griffith, Solomon Shrader, John Amos, Sr., Washington Miller.

Drawn and Certified at the Commissioners' Office, February 14th, A. D. 1865.

ap7 JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL
touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)
The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA, Saturday, April 15,
EDINBURGH, Saturday, April 22.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 29.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

FIRST CABIN,	$80.00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	85 00	do. to London,	34 00
do. to Paris,	95 00	do. to Paris,	40 00
do. to Hamburg,	90 00	do. to Hamburg,	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Whereas, James S. Lane, a nephew of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., deceased, presented a petition to the Orphans' Court for the County of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of February, 1865, setting forth, That the said John N. Lane died intestate unmarried and without issue on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1856, and that the parties interested in the partition and valuation of the real estate of the said deceased are as follows: Alice T. Taylor, of Pine Grove, Clark County, Kentucky; William N. Lane, of Irvine, Estell county, Kentucky; James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark county, Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie, and Rebecca C. Ritchie, (a minor whose guardian is James S. Lane,) of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, [the said Alice T. Taylor, William N. Lane and James S. Lane being children of William N. Lane, who was a brother of said intestate; and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca S. Ritchie being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who was a daughter of said Wm. N. Lane; and Polly Ritchie being the widow of Wm. S. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who died intestate, since petitioners intestate, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie, both of whom are since deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue:] George W. Webb, and Edwin B. Webb, of Carmi, White county, Illinois; Willoughby L. Webb of the city of Philadelphia: Susan Webb, of Carmi, Illinois, and George W. Webb (a minor whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of said city of Lancaster,) [the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb, and Willoughby L. Webb being sons of Martha C. Webb deceased, who was a sister of said intestate, and Susan Webb, and George W. Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb,]: Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, [children of Willoughby W. Lane deceased, who was a brother of said intestate]: Isaac N. Carter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky, [children of Sarah Ann Carter, deceased, who was a sister of said intestate]: Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, [a child of George S. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of intestate]: John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane (minors whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins, of the City of Philodelphia,) and Harriett R. Lane of the City of Lancaster, aforesaid, [the said Harriett R. Lane being a child of Elliott T. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of intestate, and John N. Lane, James B. Lane, and Elliott E. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, who died intestate, who was a son of said Elliott T. Lane]: that the said John N. Lane died seized in his demesne, as of fee, (inter alia,) in nine pieces or tracts of land situate in said Bedford county, in Broad Top township, as follows, viz:

1. The one thereof adjoining the John Chevington tract, William Lane, Isaac Grove, Michael Sipes, William Bunn, and others, containing four hundred and thirty-one acres and one hundred and thirty perches, and allowance of land, surveyed on warrant of 11th April, A. D. 1795, granted to John Chevington, and patented by the Commonwealth by patent of 16th of June, 1853, to Richard D. Wood and Lewis T. Watson, who by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John P. Lane his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

2. Another thereof containing four hundred and two acres and three-quarters, and allowance, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1806, granted to William Bunn, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, in fee.

3. Another thereof containing one hundred and eight and three fourths, and allowance, of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated October 26, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed to John Tod; and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane his heirs and assigns in fee.

4. Another thereof containing two hundred and twenty five acres and one fourth and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated the 14th day of December, A. D. 1798, granted and conveyed unto Leonard Sayre, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

5. Another thereof containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 26th day of October, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed unto John Tod, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th of July, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed unto John N. [illegible], his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

6. Another tract adjoining land of Wm. T. Daugherty containing three hundred and sixty acres and thirty perches, and allowance of land, being the same, the undivided moiety or half part whereof, Samuel Pleasants and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 13th day of September, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee, and the other undivided moiety or half part, whereof Lewis T. Watson and his wife, and Jerman Jacob and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 15th day of September, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

7. Another thereof, adjoining lands of Hopewell Farm and Baltzer Swartz, containing one hundred and sixty acres and ninety-six perches and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 9th day of June, A. D. 1853, granted to John McLain; and which the said John McLain and his wife, by deed of Indenture dated the 30th day of March, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

8. Another thereof adjoining lands of (Raystown Branch of the Juniata River,) Hopewell Company, William Lowry's improvement, and others, containing three hundred and forty-two acres and one hundred and six perches and allowance of land, being the same tract of land which was originally surveyed on a warrant for four hundred acres to Daniel Kerr, dated 21st day of March, A. D. 1794, returned as containing three hundred and sixty-five acres and allowance, and accepted in the land office of Pennsylvania on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1830, and for which a patent dated the 4th day of October A. D. 1855, was issued by the Commonwealth to John Savage and his wife by deed of Indenture of the 17th day of November, A. D. 1855, granted and conveyed to John Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

9. The other thereof adjoining lands of John Zook and Jacob Myers, containing eleven acres and 16 perches and allowance of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated the 22d day of December, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to Thomas M. Long, and which the said Thomas M. Long and his wife, by deed of Indenture dated the 11th day of April, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed to John N.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865.

THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

On last Saturday morning, whilst the patriotic citizens of Bedford were making preparations for the Celebration which was to take place in the afternoon, the whole town was shocked by the startling announcement that the President of the United States had been assassinated the night before. In a very short time this terrible news, carrying with it sorrow and sadness, was conveyed to every hamlet and village in our vast country. And now as we write we can scarcely realize the solemn fact, that Abraham Lincoln is no longer among the living. The greatest man of the nation has been stricken down, and we are led to exclaim, "How have the mighty fallen." Henceforth, Abraham Lincoln will live only in history. His deeds will survive him. America will never let his name die. He was born for immortality. The many good actions which he performed, and the many noble words which he uttered, will henceforth be the theme of the poet and the subject of the historian. Once we were permitted to hear him—on the memorable occasion of the Consecration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, and never shall we forget the impression left upon our mind. We can imagine that we yet see his tall, commanding form, and there amidst the assembled multitudes, gathered from every loyal State in the Union, who had gone thither to listen to the classic eloquence of the noble Everett, and to pay a last tribute to the brave departed who had fallen on those historic plains, we can almost hear him again say: "The nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and the Government of the people, for the people, and for all people, shall not perish from earth." Never were words better than these uttered. But he is now gone forever from our midst, and no longer will the nation, relying on him as in times past, turn to him as their strength and hope. Though he was surrounded by enemies tainted with the darkest infamy, and we were in the midst of a dreadful intestine strife, in what one of the Romans termed *bellum plusquam civile*, a more than civil war, and though he encountered opposition such as a ruler had never before experienced, and was at the same time the subject of the vilest calumny and the most malignant persecution perhaps the world ever saw, yet true to his manhood, true to the people who had elevated him to his responsible position, with firm conviction of duty and an implicit confidence in God, he never for one moment swerved from the right. The keen shafts of satire leveled at him by the disloyal fell harmless at his feet, while armed treason failed to secure the reins of government. It only remained for a cruel assassin to strike the fatal blow. But he is now at rest, and his worst enemies will cease to oppose him.

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well:
Treason has done his worst; nor steel nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him farther."

Soon he will be conveyed to his western home, the scene of his earlier days and of happy recollections. His remains will be buried beneath the sod of the prairie, and wild winds sweeping from the distant lakes will wave the tall and bending grass over his hallowed grave. Springfield will hereafter become as sacred as the Hermitage, Ashland and Mount Vernon. It will be another Mecca toward which many a weary pilgrim will direct his steps. Many a devotee of freedom will beat a path to his tomb, strew bright flowers over his grave, and fill his new cut urn with tears. For he was a defender of that Freedom which was purchased by the sword—that freedom which born amid tempests and storms, baptized by the blood and tears of innocence, and purified by the fires of persecution, is to-day our rich inheritance. Though the bloody hand of treason has triumphed for the moment, yet we are not without hope. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church; so that while Freedom may be buried in worse than Lethean darkness, yet like the fabled phenix which was said to rise from its own ashes, it will yet come forth from these crucial fires, purer, fairer, nobler. We are on the threshold of a brighter era. That will be the Era of Freedom. Soon the last clank of slavery will have forever died away on the ears of the oppressed. And if any one man has been more instrumental than another, in unloosing the fetters of the oppressed, and giving liberty to four millions of American bondsmen, that man is ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THAT LETTER OF EXPLANATION.

Our comments on the Poor House report seem to have roused the ire of the clerk of that establishment. In the last issue of the "Gazette" he vents his impotent wrath in a desperate tilt, first, at our editorial self, then floundering in the depths of uncertainty, he turns from us and pounces headlong upon our unfortunate friend, here also failing to make his *Points*, he winds up his herculean labor with a touch of the most exquisitely chaste and classic billingsgate. He would fain excuse himself, from giving sufficient details to make his report intelligible, on grounds of public economy, forgetting that time, price, and quantity all go in the same line, and necessarily occupy no more space than in the present form of the report. If in the exercise of his rigid economy he cannot give an intelligible report, why go to the expense of publishing an utterly useless one? Why not save the whole amount of printer's fees? Hear him—"It has never been the custom to set out the day and date or even price per pound or dozen of articles bought for the use of the Poor House." Because the reports have always been defective, he thinks there is no need of improvement or reform at this late day. Again he says—"The rule is to put all the articles bought from one person together, as well as all the charges and checks for the same individual of different dates." The rule may be correctly stated but he has not adhered to it in his report, for there are in it no less than three charges of money paid to himself, three to Asa Stuckey, three to Asa Silvers, five to S. Reighard, seven to A. Ake, &c. The gentleman's memory must be very defective or he would not have stated in his defence a rule which he has been so grossly violating all the time. Again: "The report does not pretend there are no old debts, it simply says nothing about them, because it is impossible to tell the exact amount of them." A frank confession indeed. Directors, Auditors and clerk, all together, unable to tell the amount of indebtedness. Truly we had not expected so, prompt an acknowledgement of the justness of our surmises as to the incompetency of these officials. No wonder he uses the words "awkwardness" "conceited blockhead" &c., so glibly; he doubtless has a very vivid realization of their import as he evidently speaks from experience. Surely after that they will no longer ask to be retained in office and paid for services they confess themselves incompetent to perform. He also complains of our comments upon his salary and says—"That four years ago it was only 25 dollars per year, but since that time it has been increased to Forty-five dollars, being only 20 dollars more." Not quite four years ago. His own report shows, that for the year ending, March 1864 his salary was only $25, but he received *Seventy-eight dollars and Eighty-one cents*; also that for the year ending, March 1855, when he says his salary was only $45, he received *Seventy-one dollars and Seventy-one cents*. Here we see this *very economical individual* has received in the two years *One hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-two cents*, while his salary amounted to but *Seventy dollars*. We beg the gentleman's pardon for having assumed that he received three salaries per year, when it appears that it only averages about two and a half; we have only to plead in excuse that we had not, then, the benefit of his letter of explanation. It is bad enough as it is, we don't want to make it any worse. Hear him again—"I would ask any sane man, would he allow his clerk $21 per day, when he himself is only allowed $1.50 per day." We did not accuse any of the party of being sane, but the clerk has settled that question. He acknowledges, and we believe the law fixes, the auditor's pay at $1.50 per day. *No sane Auditors would give their clerk more.* He says they each received $7.50 for making the report; therefore they were five days making out this very extraordinary report, which any school boy might have done in five or six hours. What wonderful celerity these gentlemen have displayed. Perhaps fault will again be found with our calculations. We only see one other explanation of the difficulty, which is, (allowing as before, two days for auditing,) that they voted the clerk $21 extra pay, and that he generously divided the spoils with them, and made each $7.50. He can take either horn of the dilemma; for the auditors *were sane* or how would they have taken such good care of the dollars and cents of their pay? We are very sorry that the clerk in his eagerness to exculpate himself, should blunder into *falsehood* and accuse us of saying that he received $21 per day for his services; if he will examine our article he will see that we never made any such charge. He says again—"It is hardly to be presumed that the directors are dishonest." It is his own presumption. We distinctly say in a former article that "we think it most charitable to suppose they have done the best they could." We impeach no man's honesty. We have set forth the facts as they appear in the report, and leave the public to judge if their servants are faithful and competent.

If the economical gentleman feels disposed for further explanation, we suggest that he give us an account of the supplemental settlement made at the last meeting of the directors. We think it would present a fine field for the display of his powers of explanation and elucidation. It would also afford an opportunity for some very appropriate comments upon the subject of economy.

THE Greensburg *Argus* thus announces the brilliant triumphs of our heroic armies which resulted in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. The *Argus* may be safely termed the last of the copperheads, for certainly no other term could be applied to such a treacherous reptile. The Democracy of Westmoreland will doubtless blush for the open, insolent, cowardly treason their organ has manifested. We quote:

"The scraps of war news which we publish to-day, will carry sorrow and bereavement to thousands of families. The slaughter on both sides has been terrific. The bungling butcher Grant, the marauder Sherman, and the incendiary Sheridan, have no doubt, at an immense sacrifice of life, obtained a decided advantage over the Confederate forces. Every battle inflicts fresh infamy on our rulers, who have persistently refused all terms of reconciliation that did not inflict a death blow on the Constitution, and be the winding sheet of our free institutions."

Installation of Vice-President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—At an early hour this morning the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, sent an official communication to the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed.

Mr. Johnson immediately replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House, as soon as the arrangements could be perfected.

Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and repaired to the appointed place in company with Secretary McCulloch of Treasury Department, Attorney-General Speed, F. P. Blair, Sr., Hon. M. Blair, Senators Foot of Vermont, Ramsey of Minnesota, Yates of Illinois, Stewart of Nevada, Hall of New Hampshire, and General Farnsworth of Illinois.

At 11 o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in his usual solemn and impressive manner.

Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibility so suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech in which he said:—

"The duties of the office are mine; I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentleman, I shall lean upon you.—I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming."

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good helth, and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are cenured upon him. His manner was solemn and dignified, and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

FOUR years ago, on Friday last, Gen. Butler rose from the trial of an unfinished cause in Boston that he might instantly hurry out a brigade of Massachusetts soldiers to march to the rescue of the imperiled capital, and on Friday he wrote his resignation. The cause left unfinished is still before the Boston courts, and Gen. Butler returns thither to complete his argument this week.

THE Records of Libby Prison, from its commencement to its close, have been secured by Gen. Weitzel, and will be preserved for future reference. They show the date and home of every man who entered there, and the date of his death or removal. The letter books of the rebel treasury department have also been secured and will be sent to Washington.

IN a Sunday school in Brooklyn, last Sunday, while the recitation of verses of Scripture was in progress, a little lad suddenly exclaimed, "I know a verse?" He was desired to recite it, and said: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." He had studied the Gospel according to General Dix.

IN the Richmond Navy Yard there is a heavy amount of lumber, and of the kind needed in ship-building. On the ways there is a seven hundred and fifty ton ship, two-two-thirds finished. Work was commenced on it in 1860. There is also a canal lighter, nearly finished, and four canal boats in course of construction.

LEE surrendered less than 8000 fighting men to Grant. Less than 5000 muskets were surrendered. Lee confessed to Gen. Grant that Johnston's entire force would not number more than 10,000. Johnston, it is reported, has retreated into South-Carolina.

GEN. SHERMAN'S army moved from Goldsborough on the 10th inst., in the direction of Raleigh, with only pack mule to each company and a single wagon to each regiment. The whole army had been abundantly supplied with provisions and the requisites for a long march.

A STACK OF GRASS.—There is a little girl, thirteen years of age, in Ellsworth, Maine, who weighs two hundred and ninety pounds, is fifty-five inches high, and measures forty-six inches around the waist and twenty inches around the arm. "All flesh is grass."

IT is stated that orders will be sent to our Generals everywhere to open communications with the enemy, and the commanders of rebels in their front, and offer them the same terms which were accepted by Gen. Lee.

IN the library of the capitol building at Richmond some fellow has posted a placard over the portrait of Jeff Davis, "To be hung by the neck until dead, at such time and place as the Lieutenant-General may direct."

THE Roanoke, the last rebel ram, was destroyed by the rebels in Roanoke river, above Plymouth, on Friday night last. She floated down to the obstructions, near Plymouth, where she burnt to the water's edge and then sank.

MOSEBY and other guerrillas in Virginia, belonging to Lee's army, who were necessarily surrendered with it, declare their intention to fight on, and thus become banditti and liable to penalty of death whenever caught.

WHEN Mr. Lincoln heard that Weitzel's negroes had taken Richmond he said, "Well, the people in Richmond have been wanting black soldiers for some time past, and now they have got them."

JOHN A. STANLEY has reached Washington from North-Carolina, representing the loyal organization from that State, with a view to returning her to the Union.

AN imposing American fleet will return the visit of the Russian naval officers to America as soon as the Colorado is ready for sea.

GUNBOATS, having cleared the channel of torpedoes, are anchored near Richmond, with their guns covering the city.

GOV. CURTIN was at Richmond a few days ago looking after the wounded and sick soldiers from our State.

GEN. LEE arrived in Richmond on Wednesday and proceeded immediately to his home.

MR. WM. HUNTER, of Rhode Island, the present Acting Secretary of State of the United States, has for several years been a Chief Clerk in the State Department.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON is nearly two months older than President Lincoln was.

THE Union losses in the recent battles near Petersburg are said to have been overstated. They will not probably, all told exceed ten or eleven thousand. The Medical Director at City Point estimates the number of Union wounded, up to the retreat of Lee, at five thousand. This was all he was instructed to make provision for.

MR. RICHARDSON writes to the N. Y. Tribune that there are fifteen thousand of our men still in rebel prisons, suffering in the most intense manner. Without doubt, in the present disorganization of the rebels, their sufferings are largely increased. Lines of communication are cut, supplies are more difficult to procure, and the disposition of rebel prison keepers is not softened by the news from the front. The first duty of the Government is towards these men, and they must see to it that they are at once fed and clothed and brought within our lines. Let there be a general deliverance of our unhappy prisoners.

CHARLES C. FULTON, of the American, has just arrived in Baltimore from Charleston and Savannah. At the latter place he learned that on Monday, the 10th, Jeff Davis was at Macon, Ga. At Havana, he learned from a bank officer, that Jeff Davis had on deposit in one of the banks there $100,000 in gold.

GEN. COUCH is now in command of a corps under Schofield.

PARSON BROWNLOW has entered upon his duties as Governor of Tennessee. He was inaugurated on Wednesday week.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, was married, in Pittsburg, to Miss Riddle, of that city, daughter of the late Robert M. Riddle, Esq., who was conspicuous as a politician and editor of the Commercial Journal.

A MAN named Mobley, a noted guerrilla, who lived about fifteen miles below Williamsport, on the Virginia side, was killed last week by Union scouts. He was waylaid by the scouts and shot dead. He was one of the most desperate of the rebel thieving guerrillas that infested that country.

GEN. CRAWFORD, one of the heroes of Fort Sumter in 1861, was present at the raising of the old flag over Sumter on the 13th inst. He has won fresh laurels during the late battles for the capture of Richmond. His command was with Phil. Sheridan in all his terrible forced marches and conflicts to flank Lee.

AWFUL EVENT!

PRESIDENT LINCOLN SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN.

The deed done at Ford's Theatre on last Friday night.—The act of a desperate Rebel.—Attempted assassination of Secretary Seward.—Details of the dreadful Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14—12:30 a. m.

The President was shot in a theatre to-night, and is, perhaps, mortally wounded.

Secretary Seward was also assassinated.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15.

President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the "American Cousin."

It was announced in the papers that Gen. Grant would also be present, but he took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, the sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention but suggesting nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming "*Sic semper Tyrannis*," and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming "Hang him! hang him!"

The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrubt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard: "Stand back and give him air." "Has any one stimulants." On hasty examination, it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and aback of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite to the theatre, and the Surgeon-General of the army, and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking-chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barrelled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head. The Surgeons exhausted every effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone. The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for discription.

At midnight, the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon-General Barnes and his immediate assistants, were around his bedside.

The President and Mrs Lincoln did not start for the theatre until fifteen minutes after eight o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going although Mrs. Lincoln had not been — announced that Gen. Grant and they were to be present, and as Gen. Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed.

He went with apparent reluctance and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him; but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashman, of Massachusetts, bid him good bye.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth.

Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by the colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine. He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside, and walked heavily toward the Secretary's room, and was met by Mr. Frederick Seward; of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same presentation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of coloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a "billy," severly injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, Paymaster in the United States army and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department and two male nurses, disabling them all, he then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely.

John Wilkes Booth.—Sketch of the Murderer.

John Wilkes Booth was born in Harford county, and not in Baltimore city. He is much addicted to drink, and having lost heavily recently in oil speculations, was supposed to be laboring under temporary insanity. The madness of the act would seem to justify this. He was for some time business agent for his brother Edwin in the West.

He made his first appearance on the stage at the Arch Street Theatre, in this city, some years ago, under the name of John Wilkes, and was considerably liked.

Some time after he made his first appearance as a star at Columbus, Ga., and while there was accidently shot by the manager.

He has been in Washington for some months past, ostensibly for the purpose of organizing an oil company, but really for the purpose of consummating his scheme of wholesale assassination, under the direction of Mosby. There is no doubt that Booth contemplated the act long ago, and only delayed its execution because of some private instructions from Moseby.

Only a month ago he obtained a pass to go to Virginia, ostensibly to buy some land, but really to consult with Moseby and other leader relative to the murder of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet.

He was well acquainted with all the exits and internal arrangements of Ford's Theatre, and kept a horse at livery in a stable immediately in the rear of the theatre.

Booth is a brother of Mrs. John S. Clarke, wife of the celebrated comedian.

Mr. Booth worked hard to have Mr. Ford engage a Mr. C., a Baltimorean engaged at his theatre some time since, and the latter is probably one of his accomplices.

Booth is a very fine-looking man, with black hair and eyes, stately form, and easy carriage.

Account of a Distinguished Eye-Witness.

On the night of Friday, April 14th, 1865 in company with a friend, I went to Ford's Theatre, arriving there just after the entrence of President Lincoln and the party accompanying him. My friend and I, after viewing the Presidential party from the opposite side of the dress circle, went to the right side and took seats in the passage above the seats of the dress circle and about five feet from the door of the box. During the performance the attendant of the President came out and took the chair nearest the door.

I sat, and had been so sitting, about four feet to his left and rear for some time. A man, whose face I do not distinctly remember, passed me, and inquired of one sitting near me where the President's messenger was, and learning his identity, exhibited to him an envelope, apparently official, having a printed heading, and superscribed in a bold hand. I could not read the address, and did not try. I think now it was meant for Lieutenant General Grant. The man went away. Some time after I was disturbed in my seat by the approach of a man who desired to pass upon the aisle in which I was sitting.

Giving him room by bending my chair forward, he passed me, and stepped one step down upon the level below me. Standing there he was almost in the line of sight, and I saw him while watching the play. He stood, as I remember, one level above the messenger, and remained there perhaps one minute, apparently looking at the stage, and the orchestre below. Then he drew a number of visiting cards from his pocket, from which, with some attention, he drew or selected one. These things I saw distinctly. I saw him stoop, and I think descend upon the level with the messenger, and by his right side. He showed the card to the messenger.

My attention was then more closely fixed upon the scenes, and I do not know whether the card was carried in by the messenger, or his assent given to the entrance of the man who presented it. I saw a few minutes after the man entering the door of the lobby leading to the box, and the door closing behind him. This was seen because I could not avoid observing it, the door side of the procenium box right oblique lines of sight. How long I watched the play after this entering, I do not know. It was perhaps, two or three minutes, possibly four.

The house was still, the large audience listening to the dialogue between "Florence Trenchard" and "May Meredith," when the sharp report of a pistol rang through the house. It was apparently fired behind the scenes upon the right of the stage and behind the President's box. While it startled every one, yet it was evidently accepted by every one as an introduction of some new passage, several of which had been introduced in the early part of the play. A moment after a man leaped from off the box directly down, nine feet, on the stage, and ran rapidly across, bareheaded, and holding an unsheathed dagger in his right hand, the blade of which flashed brightly as he came within ten feet of the opposite exit.

In the gaslight I did not see his face as he leaped or ran, but I am confident that he was the man I saw enter. As he leaped he cried distinctly and aloud the motto of the State of Virginia—"*Sic semper tyrannis.*" The hearing of this and the sight of the dagger explained fully to me the nature of the deed he had committed. In a second more he had disappeared behind the side scene; consternation seemed for a moment or two to rivet every one to the seat. The next moment confusion reigned supreme.—I saw the features of the man distinctly before he entered the box, having surveyed him contemptuously before he entered the box, having surveyed him contemptuously before he entered, supposing he was an ill-bred fellow who was pressing a selfish matter upon the President in his hours of leisure.

Mr. Edwin Booth.

Of course, no just-minded or thoughtful person would let the foul act of J. Wilkes Booth reflect upon the eminent tragian Edwin Booth, his brother. But for the information of those who do not know Mr. Edwin Booth's opinions, and who may imagine that sentiments are inherited with family names, we will say that he has been a thorough Union man; he has on different occasions, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission and in many other ways, shown his sympathy with the Union cause. We are informed that political differences had caused a serious quarrel between Mr. Booth and his brother some time ago.

The Great Conspiracy.

The *National Intelligencer* says:—"We can state, on the highest authority, that it has been ascertained that there was a regular conspiracy to assassinate every member of the Cabinet, together with the President.

"Booth, it is said, sent his card up to the Vice-President at the hotel, but Mr. Johnson could not conveniently see him. The names of the severally appointed assassins are, we understand, known, and after the present investigation is concluded and published the public will be astonished at the developments. From motives of public interest we refrain from mentioning the names of those that reach us.

"A member of the Cabinet remarked on the day after the murder of Mr. Lincoln, that the Rebels had lost their best friend; that Mr. Lincoln, at every Cabinet meeting, invariably counseled forbearance, kindness and mercy towards these misguided men."

The *Intelligencer* also contains the following:

"We understand, from authority which is deemed unquestionable, that a few days ago, after an interview between the late Chief Magistrate and the present one, Mr. Lincoln expressed himself gratified with their concurrent views, and said he placed implicit confidence in the Vice-President."

Andrew Johnson's Speech on the Fall of Richmond.

Upon the reception in Washington of the news of the fall of Richmond, on the 3d inst., Vice-President Johnson was serenaded by the jubilant people, and made a speech to them of great force and power, in which he laid down the treatment he conceived to be proper for the Rebel leaders and masses. In view of Mr. Lincoln's untimely death, and Mr. Johnson's succession as President of the United States, the remarks then delivered have a double interest and meaning.—We reproduce the speech, and the terms laid down in it will undoubtedly be the policy of the new President. He said:

"You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the time the traitors in the Senate of the United States plotted against the Government, and entered into a conspiracy more foul, more execrable, and more odious than that of Cataline against the Romans, I happened to be a member of that body, and, as to loyalty, stood solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States. I was then and there called upon to know what I would do with such traitors, and I want to repeat my reply here. I said, if we had an Andrew Jackson he would hang them as high as Haman. But as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved state, where traitors and treason have even insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask me what I would do, my reply is, I would arrest them; I would try them; I would convict them, and I would hang them. As humble as I am, and have been, I have pursued but one undeviating course. All that I have—life, limb and property—have been put at the disposal of the country in this great struggle. I have been in camp, I have been in the field, I have been everywhere where this great Rebellion was; I have pursued it until I believe I can now see its termination. Since the world began, there never has been a rebellion of such gigantic proportions, so infamous in character, so diabolical in motive, so entirely disregardful of the laws of civilized war. It has introduced the most savage mode of warfare ever practiced upon the earth. I will repeat here a remark for which I have been in no small degree censured. What is it, allow me to ask, that has sustained the nation in this great struggle? The cry has been, you know, that our Government was not strong enough for a time of Rebellion; that in such a time she would have to contend against internal weakness as well as internal foes. We have now given the world evidence that such is not the fact; and when the Rebellion shall have been crushed out, and the nation shall once again have settled down in peace, our Government will rest upon a more enduring basis than ever before. But, my friends, in what has the great strength of this Government consisted? Has it been in one-man power? Has it been in some autocrat, or in some one man who held absolute Government! No! I thank God I have it in my power to proclaim the great truth that this Government has derived its strength from the American people. They have issued the edict; they have exercised the power that has resulted in the overthrow of the Rebellion, and there is not another Government upon the face of the earth that could have withstood the shock. We can now congratulate ourselves that we possess the strongest, the freest, and the best Government the world ever saw. Thank God that we have lived through this trial, and that, looking in your intelligent faces here, to-day, I can announce to you the great fact that Petersburg, the outposts of the strong citadel, has been occupied by our brave and gallant officers, and our untiring, invincible soldiers. And not content with that, they have captured the citadel itself, the stronghold of the traitors. Richmoud is ours, and is now occupied by the forces of the United States. Death to the conspirators—clemency to their victims. One word more and I have done.—It is this; I am in favor of leniency, but, in my opinion, evil-doers should be punished. Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes; and for him that is guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the Nation—I would say death is too easy a punishment. My notion is that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crimes. Hence I say this—the halter to intelligent, influential traitors. But to the honest boy, to the deluded man, who has been deceived into the Rebel ranks, I would extend leniency.—I would say return to your allegiance, renew your support to the Government and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang. I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have suffered as a consequence of their crimes, Union men who have lost their property, who have been driven from their homes beggars, and wanderers among strangers. It is well to talk about things here to-day, in addressing the well-informed persons who compose this audience. You can, to a very great extent, aid in molding public opinion, and in giving it proper direction. Let us commence the work. *We have put down these traitors in arms; let us put them down in law, in public judgment, and in the morals of the world.*"

CAPTURE OF MOBILE!

A. J. Smith, Of Penn'a. the Victor.

Guns.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, via Cairo, April 16.—The *Times* publishes official despatches, announcing the capture of Spanish Fort and Blakely, the former at 10-30 A. M. on the 9th, with 700 prisoners and the latter on the same day by assault and over 5000 prisoners, with a large amount of ordnance stores, gunboats, and the troops proceeded unresisted toward Mobile, which was captured last evening by a portion of Gen. Smith's command, assisted by the light draught boats after a short resistance by the enemy.

CHICAGO, April 16.—A special despatch from Cairo says:—

Our forces occupied Mobile on the 9th instant.

The Spanish Fort was captured, with three thousand prisoners.

Three hundred guns were captured in Mobile.

The garrison fell back up the river on gunboats, and by way of Chickasaw bayou.

General Wilson has captured all of Roddy's command.

Situation of Mobile.

Mobile is situated on the right bank of the river of that name, about sixty miles below the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee, and near the confluence of the river and the bay. The rivers flowing into and forming Mobile river come from the rich cotton-growing regions of Alabama and Mississippi, while the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which has been constructed since 1855, taps another important agricultural district, the products of which have greatly added to the commerce of the city.

The Harbor,

Mobile has a safe, though rather shallow harbor, and the usual anchorage for the larger shipping is inside of Dauphin Island, about twenty-eight miles from the city.—They are laden by means of lighters. The depth of water, however, is sufficient to admit sailing vessels of six or seven hundred tons alongside the wharves, while steamships of good size experience little difficulty in getting out and in under the management of skilful pilots.

The Entrances and Channels.

There are three entrances to the harbor of Mobile. The western is defended by Fort Gaines, a casemated fortification, and the two easterly ones by Fort Morgan. Both of these forts are now occupied by U. S. troops. The inner channel running directly under the guns of Fort Morgan, is called he Swash Channel. In the bay between the channels, where the water is shallow, a line of piles are driven visible at low tide, but entirely concealed when the tide is in. Some distance up the river is Dog River Bar, through the centre of which runs the channel.

Commerce--Cotton and Naval Stores.

Mobile now in the possession of General Canby, with a sufficient force to hold it, an area of the country, the richest in cotton in the world, will be opened up. Mobile enjoys one advantage over New Orleans in regard to the staple which forms the commerce of each, and that is, that the former place is much nearer to the plantations where it is raised than this, and there would consequently be less risk in bringing it to market, and a smaller extent of country to occupy to bring a large area of productive acres within the Union lines. Not the least important item of trade which enters into the commerce of the place is that of naval stores.

Turpentine, rosin, tar, and pitch, which now command very high prices North can be found in great abundance in the piny woods growing in the vicinity, and the newly constructed railroad to Pensacola passes through numberless acres of pines which have never been disturbed by the hands of industry.

THE LATEST NEWS.

We have advices from Gen. Sherman's army dated Fortress Monroe, April 16. It appears that Gen. Sherman, having left Goldsboro in his rear, at once struck out for Johnston's army, hoping to be able to force him to give battle. Johnston, however, kept retreating, and it appears that Sherman has met with but little resistance to his march North.

Raleigh, N. C, was captured last Thursday, with very little fighting, and that confined principally to the cavalry and skirmishing between the advanced pickets of both armies.

Gen. Stoneman captured Salisbury, N. C., on the 12th inst., with an immense number of prisoners, artillery, amuuition and supplies. Gov. Vance is reported a prisoner. Jeff. Davis joined Johnston at Hillsboro.

A man, at first supposed to be Booth, the assassin, was arrested at Greensburg, Pa.

Both Secretary Seward and his son, Frederick, were reported much better.

FROM FORT SUMPTER.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The correspondent of the *American* arrived here this evening, and furnishes the following interesting description of the raising of the flag on Fort Sumpter, on the 14th inst.

CHARLESTON, April 16, 1865.—On Thursday the steamer Oceanus arrived from New York, bringing intelligence of the surrender of Gen. Lee and the Army of North Virginia to Gen. Grant and the Army of the Potomac. The news caused the liveliest demonstrations of joy among the visitors assembled the military, and the citizens generally, for the cry of peace here is universal, and the capitulation of Lee is regarded as the finale of the war. It was first announced at the theatre, when the audience was wild with enthusiasm. Dense crowds filled the spacious parlors of the Charleston Hotel, and gave vent to the wildest jubilants over the great event. Gen. Grant, the old flag, and President Lincoln were each cheered lustily.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, and General Washburne each made brief and stirring addresses. The congratulations were kept up until a late hour, the joy extending to many households which had received information of the glorious intelligence.

The great event of raising the old flag attracted a large number of visitors to Charleston. Since Thursday large numbers from North Carolina had been arriving, filling the hotels to repeltion.

As the various distinguished officers arrived they were enthusiastically greeted by the assembled multitude. About 11 o'clock Rear Admiral Dahlgren arrived, accompanied by Captain G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Nicolay, Private Secretary of President Lincoln, and was enthusiastically cheered. He was followed by Fleet Captain Bradford, and from one to three hundred officers of the squadron and visitors. In front of the platform were seats capable of accommodating between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, which, before the ceremonies commenced, were filled to overflowing, and the attendance of ladies, principally visitors from the North was larger than expected. There were, however, from 400 to 500 of the old citizens of Charleston present, and among the latter we observed the Charleston Union representative, Dr. A. G. Marley, his lady, and two daughters.

It was not until after twelve o'clock that General Gillmore arrivad. accompanied by Major General Robert Anderson and his daughter. Their appearance on the parapet was the signal for loud and prolonged cheers. They advanced to the platform, and General Anderson, for the first time, glanced around on the work of destruction, but could see nothing by which to recognize in the mass of shapeless ruins before him. He finally glanced up the immense flag-staff, and his eyes filled with tears of joy. The moment had arrived for him to replace the flag—the flag he had lowered at the demand of traitors.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not arrive until 12½ o'clock, the steamer having been delayed by grounding, but when he was recognized the whole audience arose and gave him a cheering welcome.

The ceremonies of the occasion were commenced with the singing of a song and chorus, entitled "Victory at Last," which was given with great fervor, the audience joining in the chorus. Prayer was then offered by the venerable Rev. Matthew Harris, chaplain of the United States Army, being the same divine who offered prayer at the raising of the flag on Fort Sumpter when Major Anderson removed his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, December 27, 1860.

Then followed the reading of selections from the Psalms, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., and the people alternately. Psalms 126, 47, and 98, were thus read.

Major Anderson's despatch to the Government, dated "Steamship Baltic, off Sandy Hook, April 18th, 1861," announcing the fall of Fort Sumpter, was then read by Brevet Brigadier General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General of the U. S. Army.

REMARKS OF GENERAL ANDERSON.

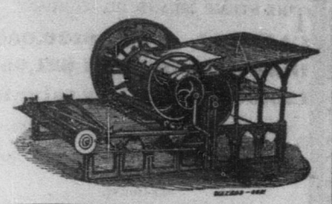
The raising of the old flag by Major General Anderson was the next act in the programme, and when he stepped forward on the platform the burst of joy was uncontrollable, and gallant old Sumpter wept, and was for moments unable to proceed with his remarks, which were as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, AND BROTHER SOLDIERS: By the considerate appointment of the Hon. Secretary of War, I am here to fulfil the cherished wish of my heart through four long, long years of bloody war, to restore to its proper place this dear flag which floated here during peace—before the first act of this rebellion. I thank God that I have lived to see this day—(Great applause)—and to be here to perform this duty to my country. My heart is filled with gratitude to that God who has so signally blessed us, who has given us blessings beyond measure. May all the world proclaim "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, good-will towards man." [Voices Amen! and amen!]

RAISING OF THE FLAG.

At the conclusion of his remarks he raised the halyards, and, with firm and steady pull aided by Sergeant Hart, unfurled the glorious old banner amid deafning cheers of the assemblage. General Anderson and Sergeant Hart then raised a flag with an evergreen wreathed attached, the occupants on the stage all joining in taking hold of the halyards. No sooner had it caught the breeze than there was one tumultous shout. It was an inspiring moment, grand and sublime, never to be experienced again. Our flag was there, its crimson folds tattered but not dishonered, regenerated and baptized anew in the fires of liberty.

General Anderson could with difficulty restrain his emotions, and whilst some shouted themselves hoarse, others wept and embraced like children. When the flag reached its height, with a wreath of roses appended the vast multitude continued for some moments to gaze at its fluttering folds. The cheers had not subsided when the salute of 100 guns from Sumpter, and a national salute from the fleet, and Fort Moultrie, and Battery Bell, on Sullivan's Island, Fort Putnam, on Morris Island, and Fort Johnson, on James Island, places conspicuous in the inauguration of the Rebellion. The national airs were also played, followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," the whole audience joining, and producing an effect truly thr



Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865.

To Whom it Concerns.

We are pressed for money. We respectfully ask all indebted to us, to make payment with as little delay as possible. We need not enter into details of our expenses—every body must know they have been very heavy. We will simply state for the benefit of the friends of the INQUIRER, that unless we very soon receive the amounts due us, we may be seriously embarrassed in our business; but if every one who owes us, will promptly pay, we shall get through the present pressure without embarrassment.

UNION MEETING.

A meeting of the Union men of Bedford county will be held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of Court week, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to the State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General; also, to appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year. Let there be a full turn out of all the friends of the Union.

By order of the County Committee.

JOHN LUTZ, Sec'.

☞By order of the War Department all drafting and recruiting has been stopped in the loyal States. Wonder what some of the tory organs will have to talk about now, since these terrible drafts have been stopped.

IMPORTANT TO DRAFTED MEN.—We have been requested by the Provost Marshal of this district to state that those men who were drafted and furloughed on account of having paid commutation in previous drafts, need not report again until further notice.

☞On hearing the news of the murder of Abraham Lincoln all the flags in the different portions of our town, were festooned with mourning. Strange to say, we did not see a single flag displayed from a Copperhead residence. No wonder men that desire the dismemberment of the Union, and the success of treason, could not but be delighted at the death of our rulers, as we understand some of the hyena tribe so expressed themselves on last Saturday.

THE M. E. CHURCH.—On Sunday last, a large audience was present, morning and evening, to hear the newly appointed minister, Rev. W. M. Showalter. The church was draped in mourning, the pulpit being shrouded in the deepest black, in the rear of which was wreathed the Star Spangled Banner, fringed with bordered crape. The whole appearance lent an air of sadness to the solemn occasion. The pastor feelingly alluded to this terrible national affliction, and prayed most earnestly that we might be delivered from all our troubles, and again have peace and unity restored to our sorrowing land.

☞We find the following [illegible] don Globe, which we cheerfully transfer to our colums. The Major is, we believe, a native of this county, and is well known to many of our citizens:

"Major Wm. F. Johnston, formerly Captain of the Taylor Guards, was in town last week, adorning the uniform of his new and worthy position. He states that the boys are well, and are at present at Winchester, but have been on the tramp, marching and countermarching, ever since in the service."

The Union Jubilee Postponed.—The Assassination of President Lincoln.

The celebration which was to have come off on Saturday lost, owing to the melancholy news of the death of the President, was, of course, deferred. Although the day was very inclement, yet a goodly number of folks from the country had come to town, to join in the intended festivities. Notwithstanding the general sadness that prevailed, a large concourse of citizens met at the Court House, where the meeting was organized by the appointment of our venerable citizen, DAVID PATTERSON, Esq., as President, and John T. Keagy, Esq., as Secretary.

The Hon. JOHN CESSNA was then called upon to address the meeting, who responded in a powerful address, in which he dwelt chiefly upon the sudden, and calamitous event that had befallen the country. With indescribable pathos he referred to the mournful and tragic death of our beloved President, moving to sympathy the stoutest hearts, while many eyes were suffused with tears. Indeed, while the eloquent speaker was recounting the amiable life and conciliatory policy of the President, and the fiendish cruelty of his bloody assassin, we beheld men whose hearts might well be supposed inflexible, burst into a flood of uncontrollable grief.

With bitter scorn and withering indignation did he refer to those public men, even in our own town, by whose teaching and sympathy, the hand of treason was nerved to strike the fatal blow. Never shall we forget the thrilling emotion that crossed our mind, nor the deep sense of indignation that was aroused within us, when we thought of the cowardly instigators of this inhuman outrage.

After the conclusion of Mr. Cessna's speech, which was enthusiastically applauded, a number of our patriotic young men sang several soul-stirring songs, and the vast audience then slowly retired with renewed devotion to our cause, and with firmer resolves to stand by the flag of our Union.

☞Wednesday being the day of the funeral of the late President, was very generally observed by our citizens, all the places of business being closed. Between the hours of eleven and twelve all the bells in town were tolled. Services were held in the Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, German Reformed, and Catholic churches, all of which were draped in mourning and appropriately decorated with flags and other national emblems. Suitable addresses were delivered by the respective pastors, which we are sorry we are not able to lay before our readers.

The funeral decorations in the Presbyterian Church were singularly beautiful and appropriate and in exquisite taste. The front of the pulpit was completely covered with black cloth and upon this sombre ground was festooned a large and beautiful silk flag, it in turn being shaded and partially obscured by crape. The large gothic recess back of the pulpit was entirely filled with black drapery, which hung in graceful folds, the arch being also festooned with black and in its centre hung the American shield, surmounted by a gilded eagle with extended wings holding in his beak the crape which formed the festoons over the recess. Extended toward the centre of the church, from each of the twelve columns which support the gallery, was an American flag, heavily draped in black, making with the one on the pulpit, thirteen in all, the number of the original states of the Union. Over the outside entrance of the building was also a large flag draped in black. The draping of the church, was, we are informed, done by Dr. Hickok, aided by a number of ladies of the Congregation. The entire affair reflected great credit on our patriotic townsman, Dr. Hickok, evincing a decided taste and a commendable degree of energy.

The address of Mr. Sample was an admirable one. We cannot find space to notice it as it deserves. It was eminently patriotic and full of noble, christian thought. The speaker bore a beautiful and just tribute to the character and memory of our lamented chief magistrate, and with deep feelings alluded to our bereaved and afflicted country. The address was just what could have been expected from a talented and patriotic christian gentleman.

RELIGIOUS.—A series of meetings were held at the German Reformed Church during Passion Week. On Sunday last the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Heilman, was assisted by the Rev. Cyrus Cort, who preached a number of excellent sermons. Mr. Cort is a talented young minister and we but give expression to the judgement of those who heard him, when we say that his sermons were of a high order and marked with ability.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, April 8th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—This being an idle day with me, I will, therefore, give you, in as brief a manner as possible, some idea of the reception of the Federal forces by the people of Richmond.

On the morning of the 3d, we (the 1st Brigade, 4d Division 24th Army Corps,) received orders to pack up aud be ready to march at a moment's warning. This being done, in a few minutes came the order "fall in," and and next came "forward," when we moved off at a quick step in the direction of the Rebel works, and when within about 300 yards of their fortifications we were halted, and ordered to load our pieces, after which we again moved forward, expecting every minute to hear their guns open on us. But to our great astonishment, and no less gratification, found both guns and works deserted. They, however, being kind enough to leave a note, which I saw a sergeant pick up, asking us very politely to "come in, but not to stay." After getting safely through the first line of works we began to look anxiously for the second line, which, on approaching was found to be deserted like the first. It now became evident to all, that the evacuation of Richmond was taking place, which thought so stimulated the boys that they seemed to forget that they had a heavy knapsack on their back.

We were now within three miles of the city, and yet not a "Reb" was to be seen, except here and there a straggler, who was the latter being the most likely. We now passed through the third line of works, and found then as the two former ones, only not as strong. We did not halt to inspect them, but "on to Richmond" went. Just at this time and place, our already bright prospects of occupying the Rebel Capital were made still brighter by a dispatch carrier who galloped past us, shouting, "Richmond has just surrendered."

A few more minutes, and we found ourselves entering the lower part of the City by Main street, which now became a scene of excitement. The people came forth from their houses to bid us welcome, some clapping their hands, others sending up cheers that seemed to rend the air, whilst aged mothers came forward, and so filled were they with joy, that they burst into a resistless flood of tears. Yet onward we proceeded, and as we went, flags that the dust of four years had settled on, were brought forth and unfurled to the breeze, amid the deafening sound of bursting shells from the burning arsenal, and the roaring of flames, and shouts of myriads. On arriving near the centre of the city we halted, but for a moment only, as it did not appear safe to remain there long, on account of the bursting shells und falling houses. We, the 206th P. V., were then marched off to the northern outskirts of the city, where we unslung knapsacks, and then sent out patrolling parties through the city, whose duty was to order all citizens ty their homes, and pick up stragglers. After these parties returned we were again marched back to the State House yard, where we encamped for the night, the Stars and Stripes floating proudly above us, upon the once Rebel capitol.

Yours respectfully.

J. A. SONGSTER,
Serg't. Co. K, 206th P. V.

Sketch of Andrew Johnson.

The Vice-President, and now President, has been for years prominent before the people. His high position as United Senator, and the honesty, integrity, and ability with which he discharged the duties of his station, have won for him the respect and admiration of the whole country. He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 29th of December, 1808, and is therefore one year older than his lamented predecessor in office. Like many of our greatest men, his parents were in indigent circumstances.

When he arrived at his tenth year the state of the family finances compelled him to be apprenticed to a tailor, at which trade he worked until he reached his seventeenth year. He never attended any school, but acquired, however, a good common school education by studying alone. Having removed to Tennessee, he finally settled at Greenville, at which place he was elected Mayor in 1830. Ae served his term with ability, and his constituents in 1835 sent him as their representative to the State Legislature. After several re-elections he was chosen State Senator in 1841.

Before the conclusion of his term he was chosen to represent his district in the National Congress, serving from 1843 to 1853, having given such satisfaction by his ability and devotion to their interest, as to merit the compliment of re-election five successive terms. In 1853 he was chosen, after an exciting Gubernatorial contest, to the high post of Executive of the Commonwealth. In 1857 he wan chosen by the Legislature United States Senator. He served during his Congressional term on the Committees on Public Lands and District of Columbia. He exhibited wonderful business abilities, and also distinguished himself as an orator. His famous speech in favor of the Union, made shortly before the adjournment of the Thirty-sixth Congress, is one of the most able, eloquent, and elaborate orations in Congressional records. On the secession of his State, he resigned the position of Senator, to accept the post of Military Governor of Tennessee. In his new position difficulties of the gravest nature continually arost, but he managed, with an unprecedented tact, to settle the vexed questions which continually arose. In 1864 he was nominated by the Baltimore Convention for the post of Vice-President of the United States, and was triumphantly elected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Happiness or Misery! That is the Question.

All Nervous Sufferers, afflicted with Spermatorrhea, Night Emissions, Loss of Power, Impotence, &c., can have the means of self-cure sent them by addressing, with stamp,

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
P. O. Box 2853, Philadelphia.

ap14:3m*

EDITOR OF INQUIRER:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
mar17:3m 831 Broadway, New York.

WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.

mar17:3m

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every [illegible] Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Book may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, N. Y

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. J. H. Donaldson, Mr. JACOB W. MILLER, to Mrs. CHARLOTTE HARMER, all of Schellsburg, Pa.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of Jacob Eckard, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. JACOB M. EICHARD to Miss SARAH E. CHRISTY, both of Union tp.

DIED.

In Cumberland Valley, April 11, 1865, MARTIN V. CESSNA, aged 28 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The deceased had been a prisoner of war, and after suffering the cruelties inflicted by the enemies of his country, he came home and died. Peace to his ashes.

At the U. S. A. Gen'l Hospital, at Annapolis, Md., on the 9th ult., Serg't JOSIAH B. MOCK, Co. K, 55th Reg't P. V.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE MT. DALLAS:

9:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.

LEAVE HUNTINGDON:

8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

April 7, 1865.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following named persons have taken out petitions for Tavern Licenses, to be presented at the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Bedford county, to be held at Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 1st day of May next:

Va. Beseser, Stonerstown.
Joseph Follar, Juniata tp.
Peter Amick, St. Clairsville.
A. J. Snively, Schellsburg.
Isaac C. Miller, St. Clairsville.
A. J. Pennell, Rainsburg.
D. F. Stone, "
Bern. O'Neal, Cheneysville.
Christ. Snell, Bloody Run.
Jonathan Feightner, Pala Alto.
Sam'l Crisman, St. Clairsville.
Hen. Fleck, Woodberry.
Sam'l Sleek, Pleasantville.
John C. Black, Bloody Run.
Henry Bostgen do.
Jas. Haney, Cumberland Valley.
Cath. Fricker, Stonerstown.
Patrick Debew, Coaldale.
A. C. Morrow, Rainsburg.
Isaac F. Grove, Bedford Borough.
Valentine Steckman, Bedford Borough.
Geo. W. Colvin, Schellsburg.
W. A. Jamison, Riddlesburg.
Samuel Staily, East Providence tp.
J. A. Raum, Saxton.
Joshua Shoemaker, Bedford.
G. W. Figard, Coaldale.
Harry Drollinger, Hopewell.
Joseph Mortimore, Snake Spring.
Elizabeth Greenough, North Point.
J. Crowley, Stafford, Six Mile Run.
A. G. Allen, Bedford Springs.

ap7 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JUSTICES ELECT.

By the act of Assembly, those persons recently elected to the Office of Justice of the Peace, are required to notify the Prothonotary within thirty days of their acceptance. This has been done in but a few cases. It should be attended to at once so that I can inform the Governor and obtain the Commissions. O. E SHANNON.

ap7

NEW CARPETING.

A LARGE SUPPLY—

cheaper than you can make. Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

dec.2,'64. CRAMER & CO'S.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.
WORTH $500,000.

To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100	Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each	$100.00
100	Gold Watches		60.00
200	Ladies' Watches		35.00
500	Silver Watches	$15.00 to	$25.00
600	Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to	15.00
1000	Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to	15.00
3000	Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to	12.00
4000	Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to	8.00
4000	Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to	8.00
7000	Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to	8.00
5000	Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to	8.00
6000	Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to	8.00
2000	Chased Bracelets	5.00 to	10.00
3500	California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to	8.00
2000	Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to	6.00
5000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to	8.00
3000	Gold Thimbles	4.00 to	6.00
5000	Miniature Lockets	2.00 to	7.00
3000	Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to	9.00
2500	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to	6.00
3000	Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to	5.00
5000	Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to	5.00
4000	Stone Set Rings	2.00 to	6.00
6500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00 to	15.00
6000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to	10.00
8000	Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00 to	8.00
1000	Gold Pens, ebony holder & case	6.00 to	10.00
6000	Gold Pens, Mounted holder	2.00 to	6.00

All the goods in the above List will be sold without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optfonal with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, aud doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty five $10; and One Hundred for $15.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE!

There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every Certificate represents an article. As we sell none of the lower grades of Jewelry no person can receive less than the value of their money, and they may get an article worth five, ten, or a hundred fold!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every person knows what they will receive before the article is paid for. On receipt of a Certificate you see what article it represents, and it is, of course, at your option to take it, or any other article in our List of the same value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser, ahd if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article received from us, they may immediately return it and the amount paid will be refunded. One trial will prove to any that this sale gives purchasers greater advantages than any other ever proposed.

AGENTS.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amounts to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cents for each. Address, GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,

ap14 303 Broadway, New York.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

There will be sold, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, one of the

MOST DESIRABLE FARMS

in Friends Cove, situate on the waters of Cove Creek, in Colerain township, Bedford county, containing

Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres

of first class Limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation.

The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished, new bank Barn, with wagon shed attached, stone Spring House, with a Spring of never failing water near the house, good tenant House and Stable, Dry House, and other outbuildings. It is conceded that there is the best selection of Fruit on this property of any in the county, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Plums.

There is also a fine Mill Site on this property, which makes it still more valuable.

There is about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with about 30 acres of the finest meadow in the county. The balance of the land is well timbered. A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase a good property will pay them amply for their trouble. Any person wishing information in regard to this property can call on JOHN ALSIP, of Bedford, or on the subscriber.

If the property is not sold before the day above mentioned, it will be then offered on that day at public outcry.

Terms easy, which will be made known on the day of sale.

mar10:ts JOHN STONE.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison township, Bedford county, deceased, to wit: One tract of land in Harrison township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and eight acres and one fourth, with double log house, stable, spring house, &c., thereon, about 40 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Samuel Hoffman, Isaac Devore, John H. Werts and others, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of APRIL, 1865, at one o'clock p. m., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Catharine Miller are: 1. Mary Annwife of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., of Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa.; 2. Sophia wife of John H. Wertz, of Harison townsrhip; 3. Susan wife of Andrew Ball, of Londonderry township; 4. Catharine, wife of Peter Aaron, of Venango county; 5. Hester, wife of Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township; 6. The issue of Sarah, a deceased daughter, to wit: 1. Elizabeth Miller, of Bedford township; 2. Susan, wife of George Leydig, of Londonderry township, and 3. John S. Miller, of Harrison township

mar24 JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

CALL AT
CRAMER & CO.'S
IF YOU WANT
CHEAP GOODS!
THERE YOU WILL FIND
A Good Stock;
ALL OF WHICH IS OFFERED
AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH
THE GREAT DECLINE.

April 7, 1865.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
16 North Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

apl7:2m*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance of the fund in the hands of Henry Whetstone, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, dec'd, to and among the heirs and persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday the 25th day of April inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

apl8:2t E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time in currency or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three, per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to the 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscsibed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK of CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "

feb24:3m

STAND FROM UNDER!
CHEAP CORNER
COMING DOWN
WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR

Has been to the City purchasing his

SPRING STOCK,

and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at

A REDUCTION OF FROM
25 to 50 per cent.
ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR.

***Brown Muslin* 50 cents,**

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

Calico Twenty-Five Cents,

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

Delaines Thirty-Five cents.

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

GOOD MACKEREL

IN

Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,

AT

FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER,

EAST PITT STREET.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD SELECT SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.

The Rev. S. J. BERLIN, A. M., proposes to reopen the Select School, in this place, (formerly taught by Prof. LYON,) on

On Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1865.

TERMS—PER SESSION OF ELEVEN WEEKS:

FIRST CLASS.

The Common English Branches..... $6 00

SECOND CLASS.

Algebra, Nat. Philosophy, History, &c..... $7 00

THIRD CLASS.

Latin, Greek, and the higher branches..... $9 00

One-half the Tuition in advance, and the other before the close of the session.

S. J. BERLIN, Principal.

Bedford, Pa., April 7th.3t

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at MAY TERM, 1865, (1st day.)

Samuel J. Way	vs. Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Mary Moser et al	vs. Josiah Miller.
Same	vs. Same.
Theodore Kinton	vs. Jos. Mortimore.
F. D. Beegle	vs. Wentz & Feather.
Sam'l Clark	vs. Wm. Sleek.

apl7 O.E. SHANNON, Pro't.

DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting From
DISEASES OF THE LIVER
AND
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
THE
GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more cures

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulnesss of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellow-ness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,
Contains No Rum or Whiskey.
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS.
But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE:

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.

Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy-Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the mostextensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly,

JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervus system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yous,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Rorough Baptist Church

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have exprienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been every materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Hrman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of **"C. M. Jackson"** is on the **Wrapper** of each bottle.

PRICE:

Single Bottle $1, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVENS

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every Town in the United States.

MASTER'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

Josiah Miller, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Catharine Wolford, Widow of Joseph Wolford, deceased,

vs.

James Logue.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. No. 107, November Term, 1864, being Scire Facias to Review Judgment in Ejectment to No. 229, April Term, 1850.

WHEREAS, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1864, to the aforesaid Term of said Court, Judgment was entered against the Defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that the said Defendant should pay a certain sum of money therein designated (with interest and cost) being for the purchase money for certain Real Estate; and whereas at the February Term of said Court, A. D. 1865, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the undersigned was appointed a Master in Chancery to sell the real estate aforesaid unless the said defendant should pay the amount of said Judgment, Debt, Interest, and Cost; now, therefore, default having been made in the payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of APRIL, next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, the real estate of James Logue, the aforesaid defendant, consisting of the following described

TWO TRACTS OF
VALUABLE FARM LAND,

with usual improvements, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, to wit: All that certain real estate and tract of land adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Jacob Wagerman and others, containing 142 acres and 52 perches, more or less.

ALSO, All that other tract of land adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Adam Wolford and others, containing 73 acres and 43 perches more or less; the same being part of the real estate, devised to said Catharine Wolford by her late husband Joseph Wolford, dec'd, for and during her natural life, as by his last will and testament. Recorded in Will Book No. 3, page 306, in the Register's Office, at Bedford, fully appears, &c.

Terms made known an day of sale.

G. H. SPANG,
Master in Chancery.

Bedford, March 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Whereas, Anna Rininger, widow of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Henry Rininger lately died intestate, leaving a widow, the said Anna, and issue six (6) children, to wit: Malinda, intermarried with Martin Blackburn, residing in Cedar county, Iowa; Joseph Rininger, in Cedar county, Iowa; George Rininger, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; John Rininger, Jeremiah Rininger, and Etlen Rininger, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, all of who are minor's and have for their Guardian (*ad litema*) William Clark; that said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of William Clark, Joseph W. Sleek, Thomas Blackborn, John Ake and others, containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres more or less, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs

Farm, Garden & Household.

HOGS IN ORCHARDS.

A Cayuga County correspondent advises as follows in the *Country Gentleman:*

"The true way for Eastern pig-feeders who do not wish to pen up their swine, is to have their pens communicate with their orchard. Don't ring the pigs, but feed well, and just let them root as they will. This course will manure your orchard, and you are sure of a good crop of apples. In hot weather, the shade is grateful to the swine, besides the great benefit to future crops by having all wormy and curculio stung fruit picked up as soon as it falls. I have followed this course with swine and orchard for twenty-five years, and but one year failed in having an abundance of fruit. If the orchard becomes too weedy, plow and plant with early potatoes, or some crop which matures early. Sow with small grain next spring, seeding with clover and orchard grass, harvesting grain by turning in pigs; and if the pigs are fattened by liberal feedings, without confinement in a close pen, the consumer will find it an improvement in quality and flavor of his pork."

COMPOST FOR GARDENS.

Perhaps the best manure that can be used on gardens, is animal excrement in a decomposed state; but as this is not always available, a very efficient substitute is found in a compost made of muck, one part; gypsum, lime, charcoal dust, bone manure and salt, equal proportions, one part; clay, one part; and chip manure, one part. These ingredients are to be thoroughly incorporated, and wet with urine or soap suds. A small quantity of sulphuric acid diluted with water—one thousand parts water to one of acid—will be found beneficial, if sprinkled over the compost before applying it, as will also a solution of copperas in water. Both these liquids are powerful fixers, and therefore tend to economize the votatile and gaseous products of decomposition, and render them available to the plants. By filling the soil with this compost, we may secure a good crop of almost any vegetable. It is cheap as well as efficient, and may be prepared in almost any quantity.—*Ibid.*

IMMEDIATE HINTS.

No time should be now lost in setting out Strawberry beds. They are a hardy plant and can stand any rough weather likely to occur in April. One matter should be carefully attended to, that is to set the plants firmly and rather deeply in the soil. Mulch the bed as soon as the ground gets a little dry, and water freely, (once or twice with manure water, if convenient,) when the plants are in blossom. If beds of vigorous plants are set out early, and well-attended, a fourth of a crop may be expected the first season.

Cuttings of all kinds should now be set out without delay.

Shrubbery should be layered for multiplying the numbers as early as possible.

Grape vines are or should be all trellised or tied up by this time. If not, let it be done at once.

Cauliflowers should receive special attention now. They should have plenty of air at all times when there is no danger of frost, and upon all warm days the sash should be entirely removed. The main reason that so many fail in heading their cauliflowers is on account of nursing them too much, and hence smothering them.

Plant your trees and shrubbery as soon as possible; and if you desire them not merely to grow but to thrive, make large holes, spread out the roots nicely, fill in with good soil, pack the ground well and support firmly with stakes set at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Moss or fungus, which infests old garden walks or yards, can be easily removed by sprinkling salt or brine over it.

Rose bushes should be pruned carefully, cutting out all the dead wood, and topping off overgrown branches. Roses require a good deal of cutting annually.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A BIT OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Happening at a butcher's stall, a customer came to make a purchase.

"What do you ask for a good baking piece of beef?"

"Thirty-eight cents per pound," was the reply.

"Cut me off eleven pounds," said the customer. "I'll come in shortly and settle for it." And he went off on an errand.

After the beef was weighed and 'trimmed,' I said to my friend, the provision dealer:

"I wish to know, just for the curiosity of the thing, how much that piece of beef has lost in the 'trimming?'"

"Very well," replied he, weighing it. "There are nine pounds and a half left."

"And eleven pounds," I added, "at thirty-eight cents a pound, equal to four dollars and eighteen cents. This divided by nine and a half makes just forty-four cents per pound. Rather a tall price for beef, particularly when a large share is bone."

"The man is a fool for buying it," replied the butcher, "but no matter what the cost is some people will buy it; and generally they are not the richest people in the place, either."

I thought of a certain little woman, the light of my cottage home, who manages things very differently in marketing.

In the matter of beef, for instance, now that prices are exorbitant, she purchases that which is suitable for stuffing, which can be obtained, clear of bone, for twelve or fourteen cents per pound. This is her receipt for cooking:

Take a thick slice of steak, no matter how tough, of about two pounds weight; make two gills of stuffiing of crumbs of bread, pepper, powdered clove, or sweet marjoram, as you choose; roll the dressing up in the steak; wind a piece of twine around it, taking care to secure the ends. Have ready a kettle, or deep stew-pan, with a slice or two of pork, fried crispy. Take out the pork and lay in the steak, and turn it on every side till brown.

Put in half a pint of water, a little salt, cover closely, boil slowly two hours. Add more water after a while, if it becomes too dry. Some persons like the addition of chopped onions; half a small one is enough. When nearly done, add half a gill of catsup, if you like it.

When you take up the meat, unwind the string carefully, so as not to unroll it. Lay it on a fricassee dish, thicken the gravy, if not thick enough already, and pour it over the meat. Cut the meat in slices through the roll. The toughest meat is made tender and nutritious in this way, and is equally nice heated over and served the next day.

A leg of lamb, or a small leg of mutton, cooked one hour longer in the same manner, makes a good dish.—*Brooklyn Daily Union.*

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A List of Venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize in the County of Bedford, for the year 1865, as Appraised and Classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

BEDFORD BOROUGH,		Class.	$ cts.
Mc. V B Tate	store	14	7 00
M & G Reimund	"	14	7 00
Geo R Oster & Co	"	14	7 00
A B Cramer & Co	"	13	10 00
T H & N J Lyons	"	14	7 00
Peter A Reed	"	14	7 00
Miss M Fetterly	"	14	7 00
S & W Shuck	"	14	7 00
Do. do.	Fancy "	14	7 00
Robert Fyan	"	14	7 00
J M Shoemaker	"	14	7 00
Mrs Stewart	"	14	7 00
Wm Hartley	Hardware	14	7 00
Geo Blymyer & Son	"	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry	Drugs	14	7 00
H C Reamer	"	14	7 00
A L Deffibaugh,	Confec. & Grocery	14	7 00
James B Farquhar	store	14	7 00
John Alzip & Son	"	14	7 00
J H Hutton	"	14	7 00
John G Minnich,	Eating House,	14	10 00
Jacob Bolinger,	Confectionery,	14	7 00
Reed & Schell,	Bankers,	14	10 00
Mrs. E V Mowry,	store,	14	7 00
David Brode	Eating House,	14	7 00
Wm McMullin & Co.	store,	14	7 00
Miss Urilla Smith	Fancy store	14	7 00
BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.			
—— Yont	Distillery		15 00
Bedford Mineral Springs,	Ten Pins,		7 50
Do	do Billiards		7 50
Wm Wolf	Confectionery		5 00
BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.			
Eichelberger & Lowry,	store	14	7 00
John Foster,	Eating house,		10 00
Do	Ten Pins		7 50
Given & Maguire	store	14	7 00
Johns & Co	"	14	7 00
Dunn & Lawrence	"	14	7 00
Vandevender & Baker	"	14	7 00
Richard Langdon	"	14	7 00
Alfred Evans	Confectionary		5 00
R B Wigdon			7 00
CUMBERLAND VALLEY TOWNSHIP.			
Daniel Anderson,	store	14	7 00
Henry Miller	distillery		15 00
COLERAIN TOWNSHIP,			
A C James	store	14	7 00
Jacob Reed & Co.	"	14	7 00
HARRISON TOWNSHIP.			
Valentine B. Wertz	store	14	7 00
George R Bailey	"	14	7 00
JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.			
George Gardill	store	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan	"	14	7 00
William Keyser	"	14	7 00
Hillegas & Co	"	14	7 00
Joseph Foller	"	14	7 00
NAPIER TOWNSHIP.			
G W Blackburn	store	14	7 00
Samuel Heffner	"	14	7 00
MIDDLE WOOBERRY TOWNSHIP.			
Andrew Baker	store	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar	"	14	7 00
A L Beckhoefler	"	14	7 00
J W Ricketson	"	14	7 00
SOUTH WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP.			
D F Buck	store	14	7 00
Daniel M Bare	"	14	7 00
Samuel Oster	"	14	7 00
George Kauffman	"	14	7 00
Robert Ralston	"	14	7 00
EAST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.			
D. A. T. Black	store	14	7 00
John Nycum & Sons	"	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh	"	14	7 00
BLOODY RUN BOROUGH.			
J M Barndollar & Son	store	14	7 00
J. B Williams	"	14	7 00
William States & Co.	"	14	7 00
Thomas Ritchey	"	14	7 00
Baughman & Co	"	14	7 00
Mrs J A Mann	"	14	7 00
Eli Ramsey	Drugs	14	7 00
Mrs Phebe Akers	store	14	7 00
Charles Blake	"	14	7 00
Do	Eating house		10 00
Abraham Sparks	"		10 00
WEST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.			
John Gilbaugh	store	14	7 00
J W Barndollar & Henry Allen	Groceries		7 00
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.			
Hugh Wilson	store	14	7 00
George Evans	"	14	
SNAKE SPRING TOWNSHIP.			
William Lysinger	Confectionary		7 00
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.			
Catharine Fockler & Son	store	14	7 00
Lewis Putt	"	14	7 00
Finck & Wharton	"	14	7 00
B Elliott	"	13	7 60
LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.			
Jacob Evans	store	14	7 00
David Evans	"	14	7 00
Cairus M. Devore	"	14	7 00
MONROE TOWNSHIP.			
James R. O'Neal	"	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher	"	14	7 00
Asa M Williams	"	14	7 00
SCHELLSBURG BOROUGH.			
John Smith	Hardware	14	7 00
John S Schell	store	14	7 00
Black & Border	"	14	7 00
Miller & Robison	"	15	7 00
Duncan McVicker	"	14	7 00
John E. Colvin	"	14	7 00
G Berkstresser & Son	"	14	7 00
ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.			
G D Trout	store	14	7 00
Simon Hershman	"	14	7 00
F D Beegle	"	14	7 00
Miss A C Smith	"	14	7 00
Nathan Wright	"	14	7 00
G B Amick	"	14	7 00
Isaiah Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Horn & Brother	"	14	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Court House, on the 8th day of MAY, 1865. A. J. SANSOM,

April 7, 1865. Mercantile Appraiser.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and fi. fa. to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on SATURDAY the 29th day of April, A. D., 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, two log Dwelling houses and Log Stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., George Mock, John Shaler, James Rollins and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county.

Taken in execution as the property of Zacheus Wertz.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing about one hundred acres, more or less, with a log cabin house and a small log stable thereon erected, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Christain Albright and others.

Taken in execution as the property of Henry Green.

ALSO,

One lot of ground, about 60 feet in front and extending back about 250 feet, all cleared and under fence, with a frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Daniel Eversole, David Barnet; situate in the village of Lafayetteville, South Woodberry township, Bedford county.

Taken in execution as the property of Henry Miller.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

At an Orpans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Mowry, late of Harrison township, deceased, to wit: 1st. Frederick ;, 2d. Jacob; 3d. Mary Ann, wife of Samuel Turner; 4th Henry, residing in Bedford county; 5th, John Emanuel, residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th, Lewis, residence unknown, said to be in California, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the FIRST MONDAY, 1st day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. s.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. mar24

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 Arch St. above 5th Phila.

Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE. mar24:3m.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

BLOODY RUN, PENN'A.

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.

GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS,

AND

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. P.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand. feb24:3m

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NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

SHEEP-BREEDERS AND WOOL-GROWERS Should take MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, the leading Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaperof America, which has a special Department of Sheep Husbandry, edited by Hon. H. S. RANDALL, author of "The Practital Shepherd," &c. This is the great Rural and Family Weekly. Only $3 a year—less to clubs. 13 numbers of this quarter (Jan. to April) sent, *on trial*, for only 50 cents. Address

D. D. T. MOORE,

mar17:3t Rochester, N. Y.

OSBORN'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OST..R.

March 18, 1864—tf.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side.

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual handsome variety of RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, STRAW & FANCY BONNETS, LADIES' & MISSES' HATS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES, and all other articles required by the

MILLINERY TRADE!

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*

mar17:3m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountantss have been filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The Account of Frederick Kauffman, Guardian of Henry Kauffman, Frederick Kauffman and Wm Kauffman, minor children of Catharine Kauffman, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The final account of John Cessna, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Harclerode, late of Snake Spring Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of James H. Lyons, Executor of the last will &c., of Benjamin Lyons, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Thos. Allison, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Mechtley, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The Administration account of Samuel Manspeaker, administrator of the estate of Hannah Manspeaker, late of East Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of James M'Cleary, Administrator of the estate of Geo. B. McCleary, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Whip, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Geo. Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The Administration account of John and Jos. P. Mortimore, administrotors of the estate of Geo. Mortimore, dec'd.

The administration account of Henry Taylor, Executor of the last will, &c. of Jacob N. Clark, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The Administration account of Tobias Boor and Henry J. Brunner, Esq., Executors of the last will, &c. of Nicholas Boor, late of Cumberland Valley tp. dec'd.

The account of Daniel Sams, Esq., administror of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence tp. dec'd.

The account of Philip Harkleroad, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jonathan Harkleroad, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The final account of John W. Scott and Joseph Hutchinson, Administrators of the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The final account of David L. Replogle and Jno L. Replogle, Executors of the last will, &c. of Rinchart Replogle, late of South Woodberry tp. dec'd.

The account of Charlotte Sleck, Administratrix of the estate of Chas. V. Sleck, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The Supplemental account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Administrator of Jonathan Horton, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Mary Sill administratrix of the estate of Abram Sill, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of John Brown, Esq., one of the Administrators of Alexander Gibson, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

ap7 O. E. SHANNON, Register.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of Att'y Koons the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Cook, late of Southampton township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased, to wit: Jesse Dennis; Mary, now deceased, who was intermarried with David Hay, leaving issue Callin and William Hay, Callin T. Hay being a minor of whom Peter S. Hay is Guardian; Sarah, now deceased, who was intermarried with George G. Walker, leaving issue Jacob, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sarah and Samuel, all of Somerset county, the three latter of whom Samuel Walker is Guardian; Jacob Cook, now deceased, leaving issue Solomon, Sarah, intermarried with Peter Boore; Samuel, now living in Somerset county, of whom A. J. Collin is Guardian, ad litum, and Elizabeth Ann intermarried with William Benford, residing in —— county, Pennsylvania; John Cook, Henry Cook and William Cook, all of Londonderry township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; George Cook, now residing in Fulton county, Indiana, and Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Hardin, now residing in Lee county, Illinois, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford on the FIRST MONDAY, 1st day of MAY next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in persuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testomony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff. mar24

BEST WHITE LEAD!

PURE LIBERTY LEAD, BEST ZINC.

Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!

Manufactured at

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.

Orders executed promptly by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint. and Glass Dealers.

Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPAIA. mar17:1y

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FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rushabout four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiuig Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES AND TINWARE.

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES, BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.

IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.

TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

POCKET-BOOKS,

PIPES, &C.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

NEW GOODS

AT

HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS—Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)

Edinburgh Review (Whig.)

Westminster Review (Radical).

North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on ourgreat Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they arewritten, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,

No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

NEW GOODS AT OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as:

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,

both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS,

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES,

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.

PROVISIONS,

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and rsuga-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES.

WOODEN-WARE,

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.

TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS.

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oilsat CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.

Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two-and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES. STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,

Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A RELIABLE CANVASSER, in every town and county, for the NURSE AND SPY, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have Agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove, to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., 600 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa." mar17:4t

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estateof Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

ASA S. STUCKEY, Snake Spring tp.,

mar17 JOHN S. STUCKEY, Napier tp., Ex'r.

J. ALSIP & SON

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Bedford Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, Jan. 1, 1865—tf.

THE SPECIFIC PILL. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE

Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder;